

- ! In 1997, the Town developed its first Capital Improvement Plan. The plan was formatted and intended to be a dynamic document which will effectively serve the Town for fiscal decisions and planning purposes henceforth. The Plan will be reviewed and updated annually during the months leading up to budget preparation in the Town.
- ! The Storm Hazard Mitigation and Post-Disaster Reconstruction Plan establishes procedures and actions to reduce the potential for loss of life, minimize damage to property, and to provide a framework for orderly construction in the event of a hurricane or other natural disaster.
- ! Kill Devil Hills contains one notable man-made hazard area -- the landing strip at the Wright Brothers National Memorial.
- ! Flooding is the most common natural hazard faced by the Town. The dominant source of flooding in Kill Devil Hills is storm surge generated in the Atlantic Ocean and Albemarle Sound by winter storms, tropical storms, northeasters, and hurricanes.
- ! Flood hazard areas have been mapped and the 10-year coastal floodplain identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Town.
- ! Current trends show that most soils in Kill Devil Hills can be modified to accommodate development, but environmental and monetary costs can sometimes be prohibitive.
- ! The on-site disposal of septic tank effluent is a common soils problem throughout Kill Devil Hills. Many poorly drained and/or impermeable soils in the area are severely limited in their ability to accommodate septic tank effluent in a safe and sanitary manner.
- ! Kill Devil Hills relies on three primary water sources. These are:
 - deep wells in Skyco on Roanoke Island;
 - Fresh Pond; and,
 - Reverse Osmosis Plant.
- ! In a 1996 agreement with Dare County, Kill Devil Hills relinquished its ownership in these facilities and will continue to purchase water from the County. The Town's allocation is 3 million gallons per day. Currently, peak water demand is approaching 2 million gallons per day.